



# **Modeling the Effects of Integrating Distributed Energy Resources with the Electric Power System**

**Subcontract No. NAD-1-30605-01**

**Presented by Nick Miller**

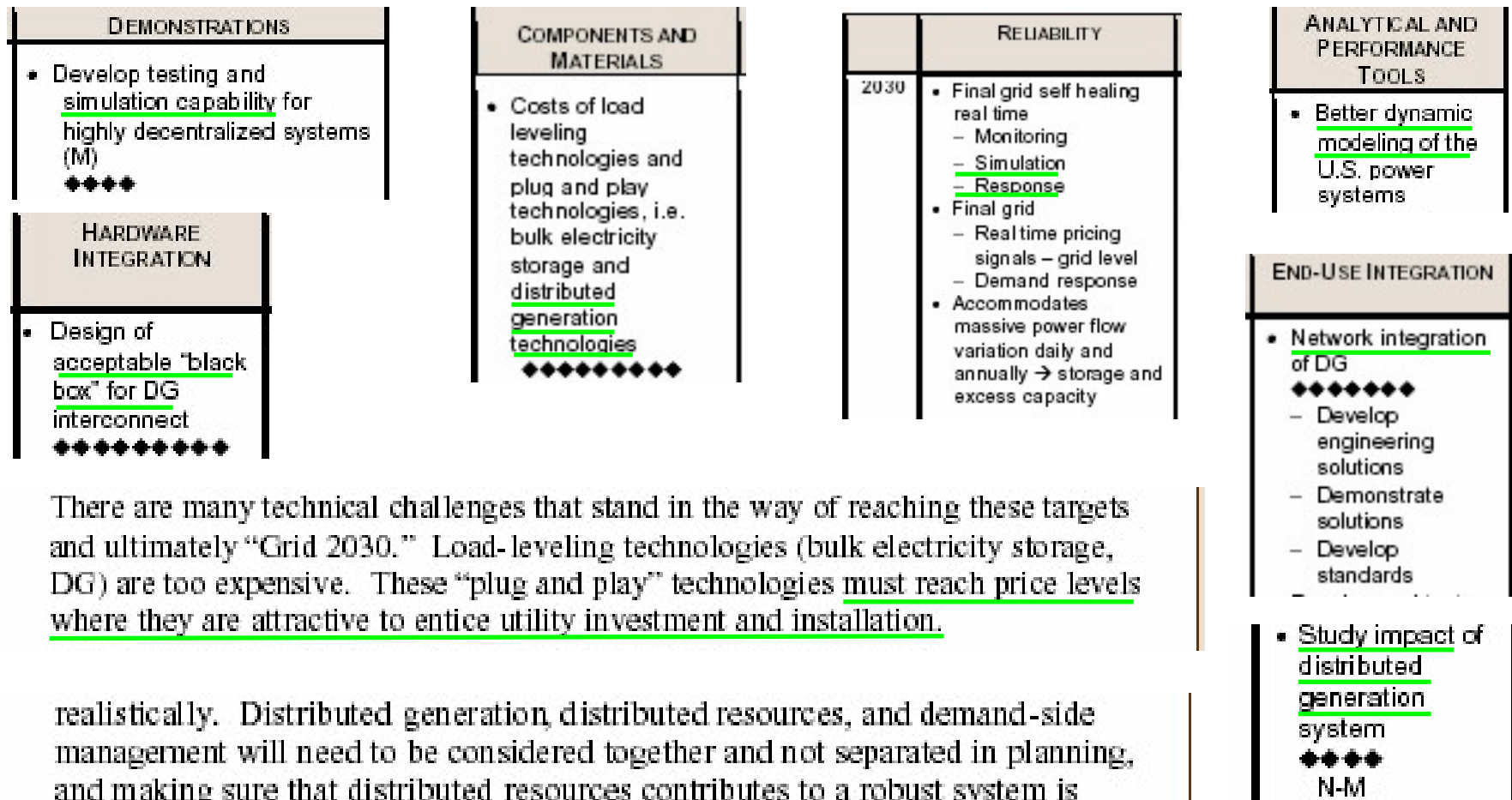
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# Grid 2030 Roadmap: DG is a Key Technology



There are many technical challenges that stand in the way of reaching these targets and ultimately "Grid 2030." Load-leveling technologies (bulk electricity storage, DG) are too expensive. These "plug and play" technologies must reach price levels where they are attractive to entice utility investment and installation.

realistically. Distributed generation, distributed resources, and demand-side management will need to be considered together and not separated in planning, and making sure that distributed resources contributes to a robust system is essential.



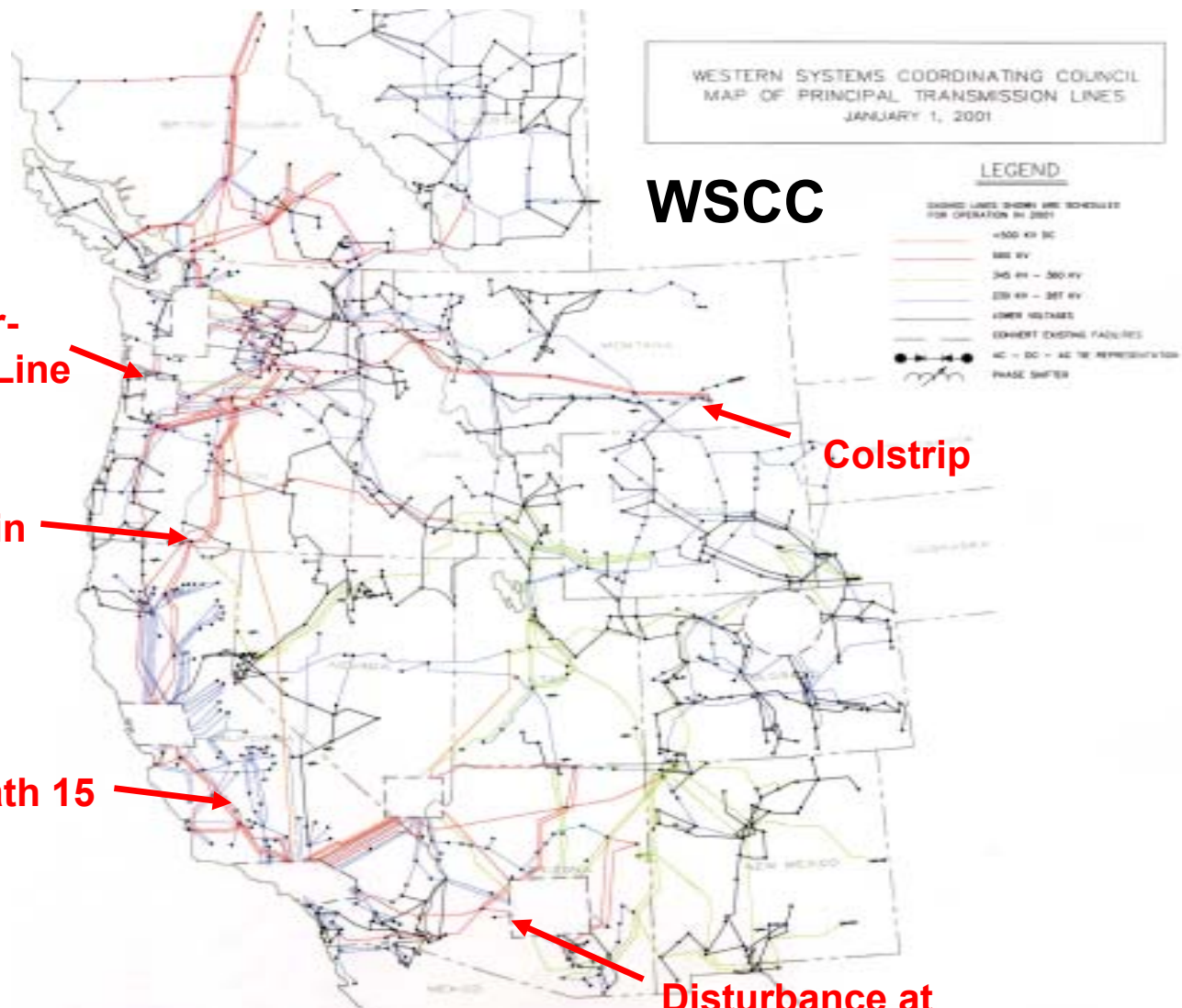
# Introduction

- **GE interconnect project is performing crucial investigation of DG and EPS integration issues (Support OETD system integration goal)**
  - Quantitative insight into the critical issues
  - Results are useful to the industry in defining interconnection standards
- **GE proposed a systematic approach to addressing interconnect solutions (Support OETD Interconnection cost reduction goal)**
  - Reduce hassle factor in the interconnection process through pre-testing and pre-certification of standard-compliant interconnects.
  - Achieve full benefits and value for DG through a universal interconnect platform with modular, scalable and progressive functionalities.
- **Bulk Power System, “Backbone” , Issues are More Important than Ever**

**Understanding is essential for DR to achieve its full potential**

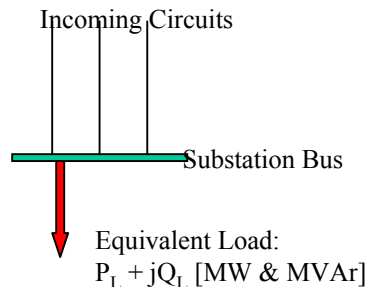


# Case Study - DR Impact on Bulk Power System

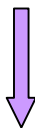


**>6000 DGs  
Modeled:**

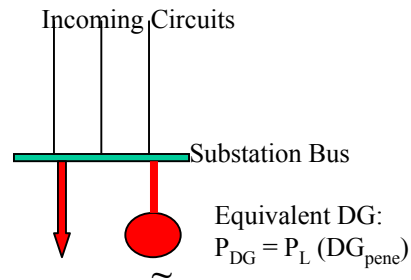
**Base Case Load  
Bus Representation**



Adding DG



**DG + Load  
Bus Representation**

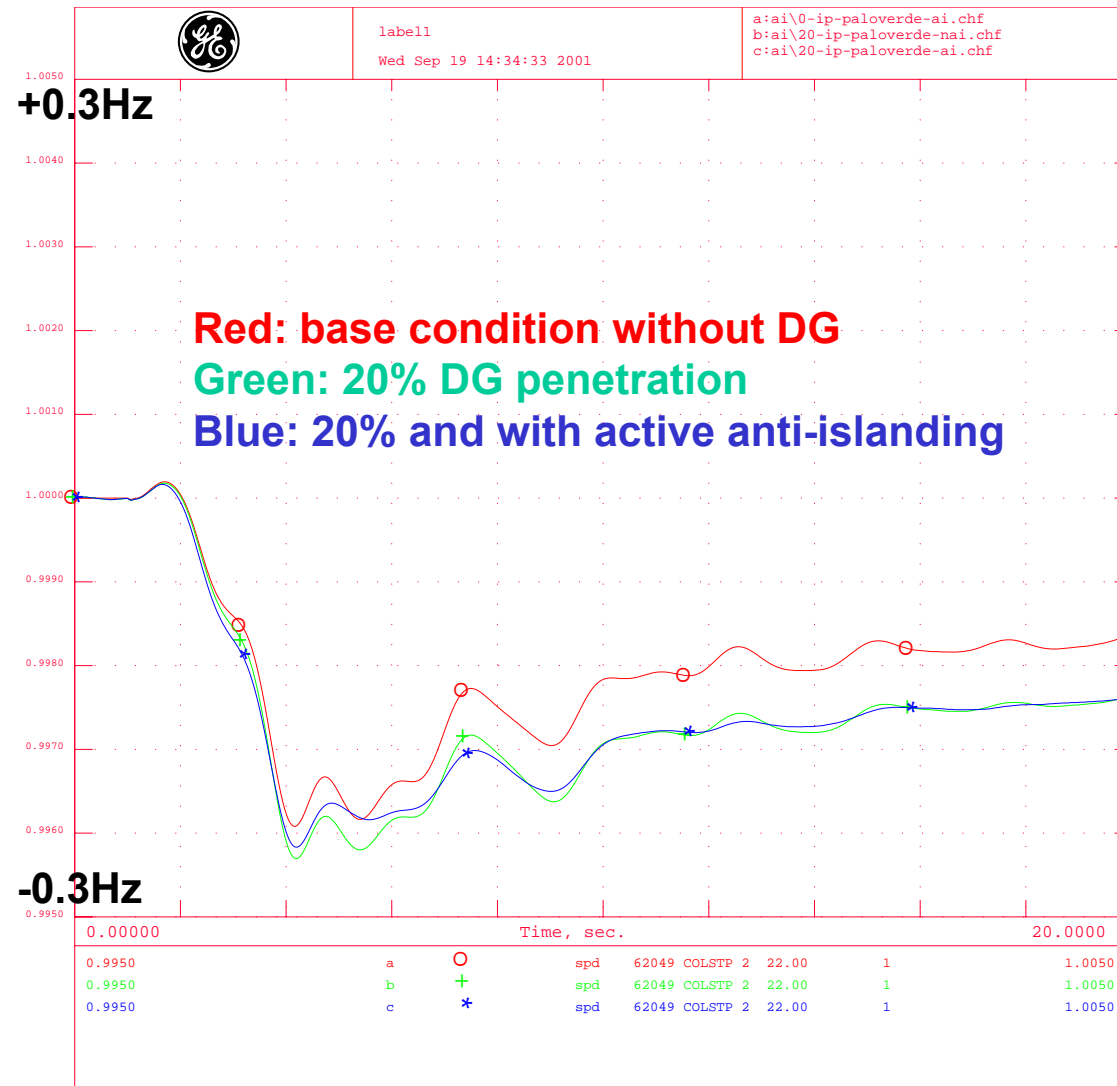


**Disturbance at  
Palo Verde NPS (3000+ MW)**

Equivalent Load:  
 $P_L (1 + DG_{pene}) + jQ_L (1 + DG_{pene})$



# Active Anti-Islanding Impact on Bulk Power System



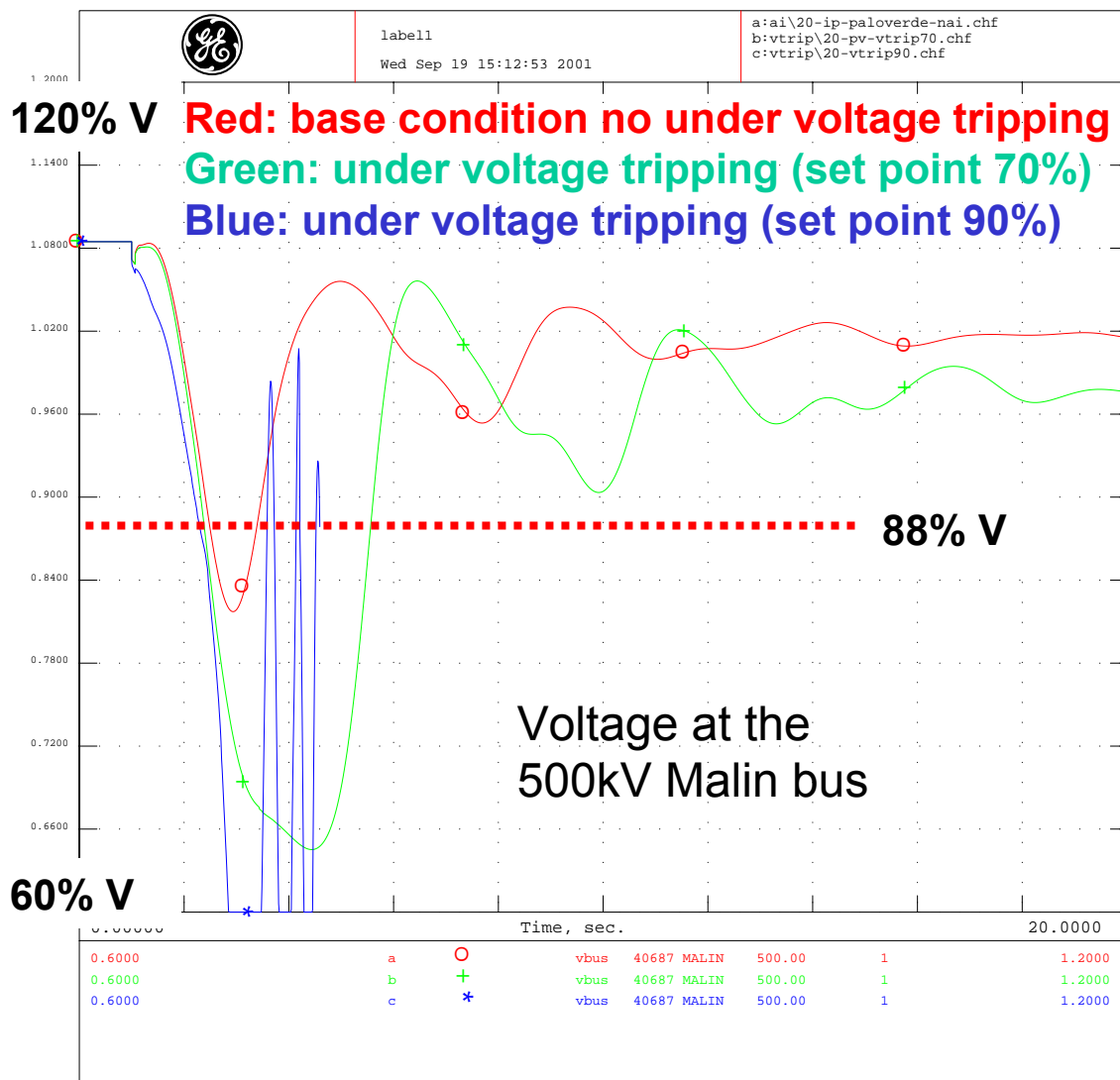
- Disturbance event: a very large power station with multiple units generating over 3000 MW in WSCC system is assumed to be tripped off-line by some common-mode disturbance.
- The case illustrates that the aggregate impact of the active anti-islanding scheme is benign to the system performance
- The lack of frequency regulation by DGs aggravates the common-mode frequency depression

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Current file selected from 3 different files

**Bulk System frequency dynamics with high DG Penetration and impact of Anti-islanding**



# DG Tripping impact on Bulk System Stability



- P1547 standard dictates disconnect for voltages <88% within 2 seconds.
- It is important to note that this specifies the *minimum* voltage and the *maximum* time to trip. Thus, DGs will be in violation if they trip slower or at too low a voltage. However, the DGs may trip faster and at higher voltages than this without violation.
- The case (blue trace) with the 90% trip point is very unstable

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Bulk system voltage dynamics with low voltage DG tripping (20% DG penetration).



# P1547 Voltage Response

**Table 1—Interconnection system response to abnormal voltages**

Voltage range (% of base voltage <sup>a</sup> )	Clearing time(s) <sup>b</sup>
$V < 50$	0.16
$50 \leq V < 88$	2.00
$110 < V < 120$	1.00
$V \geq 120$	0.16

<sup>a</sup>Base voltages are the nominal system voltages stated in ANSI C84.1-1995, Table 1.

<sup>b</sup>DR  $\leq$  30 kW, maximum clearing times; DR  $>$  30kW, default clearing times.

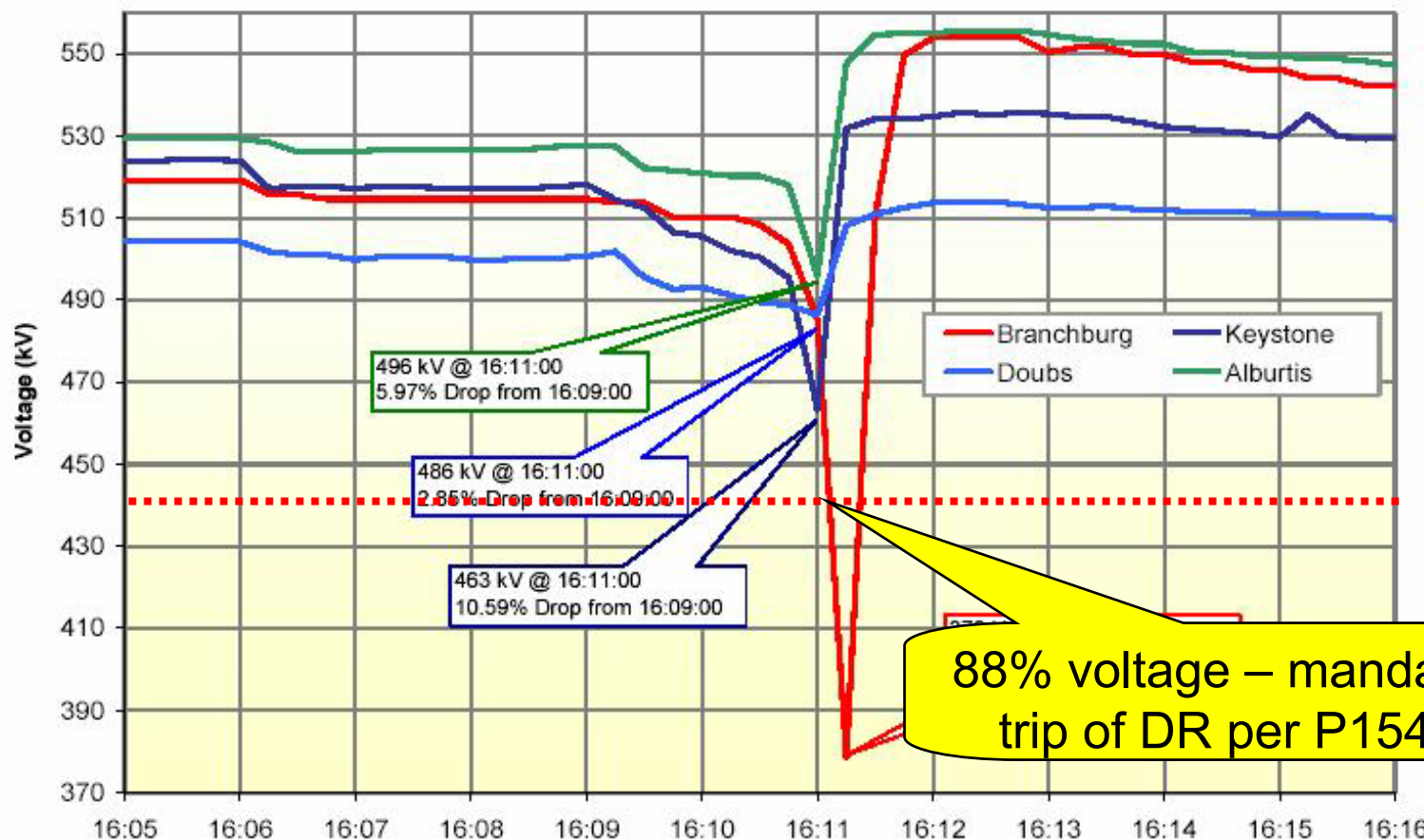




# August 14, 2003: EHV Transmission Voltages



## PJM 500 kV Voltages (cont'd)



Note: Time stamps on voltage data may not match exactly with equipment outage times

For illustration: Mapping of voltage from 500kV down to individual DR may result in tripping sooner or later depending on system topology





# P1547 Frequency Response

INTERCONNECTING DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES WITH ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS

Std 1547-2003

**Table 2—Interconnection system response to abnormal frequencies**

DR size	Frequency range (Hz)	Clearing time(s) <sup>a</sup>
≤ 30 kW	> 60.5	0.16
	< 59.3	0.16
> 30 kW	> 60.5	0.16
	< {59.8 – 57.0} (adjustable set point)	Adjustable 0.16 to 300
	< 57.0	0.16

<sup>a</sup>DR ≤ 30 kW, maximum clearing times; DR > 30 kW, default clearing times.

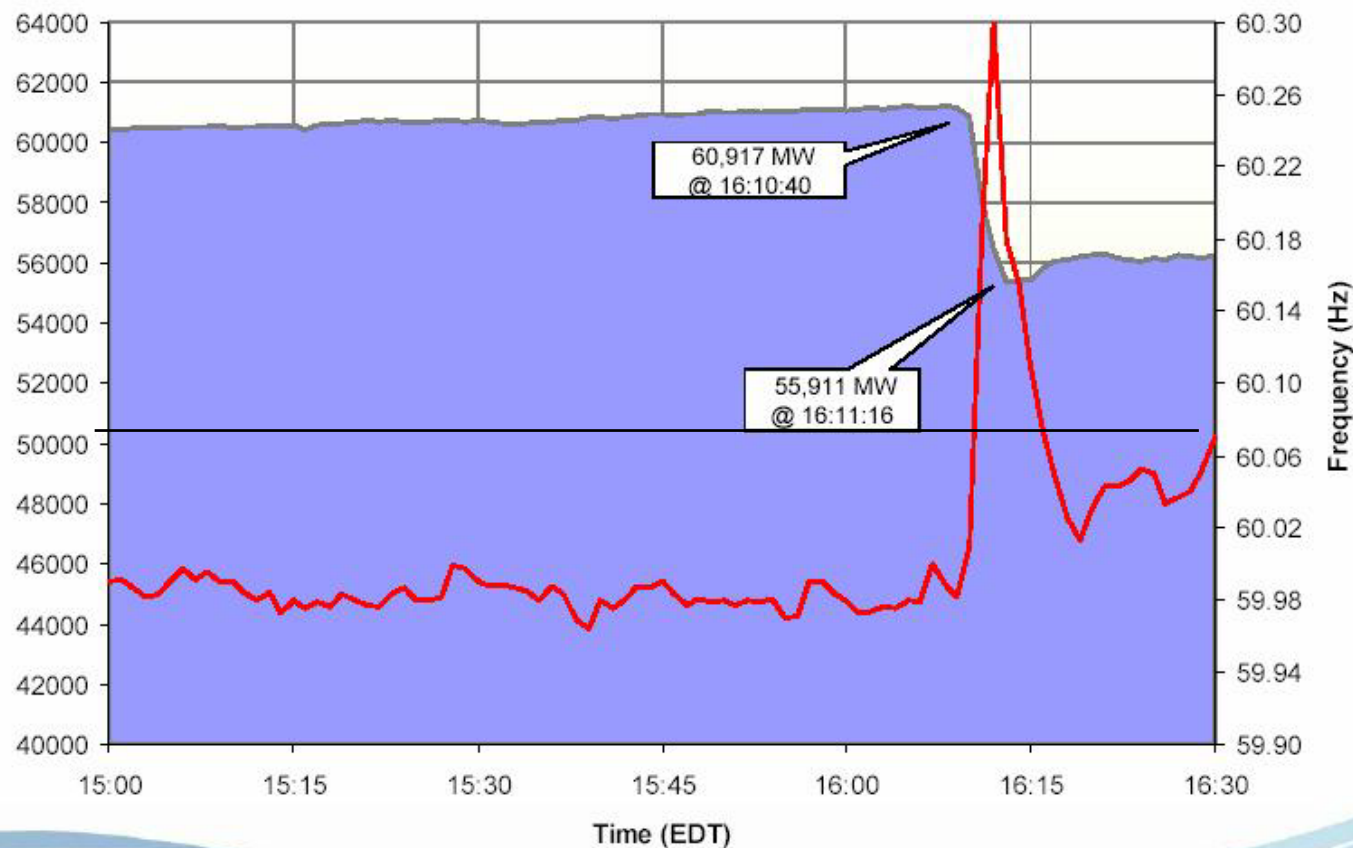


# August 14, 2003: Frequency

P1547 Over-frequency trip point



PJM RTO Telemetered Load and Frequency





# Drawing on industry experience with wind generation

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**Europe and much of the rest of the world is moving towards a variety of 'grid codes', in which a set of performance requirements are imposed on the windfarm, largely independent of the site.**

**Requirements for most North American applications are being governed by the power system requirements particular to that site – but 'grid codes' are likely to follow soon.**

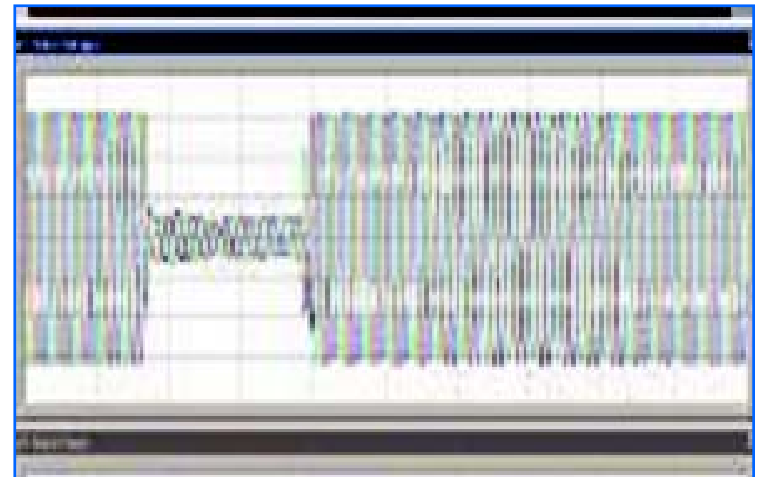


**Response to voltage  
events has emerged as  
THE critical issue**



# What is Low-Voltage Ride-Through (LVRT)?

The increased ability of wind-turbine generators to tolerate and continue operation after *voltage dips* – those voltage depressions that occur during grid faults.





## Why LVRT now?

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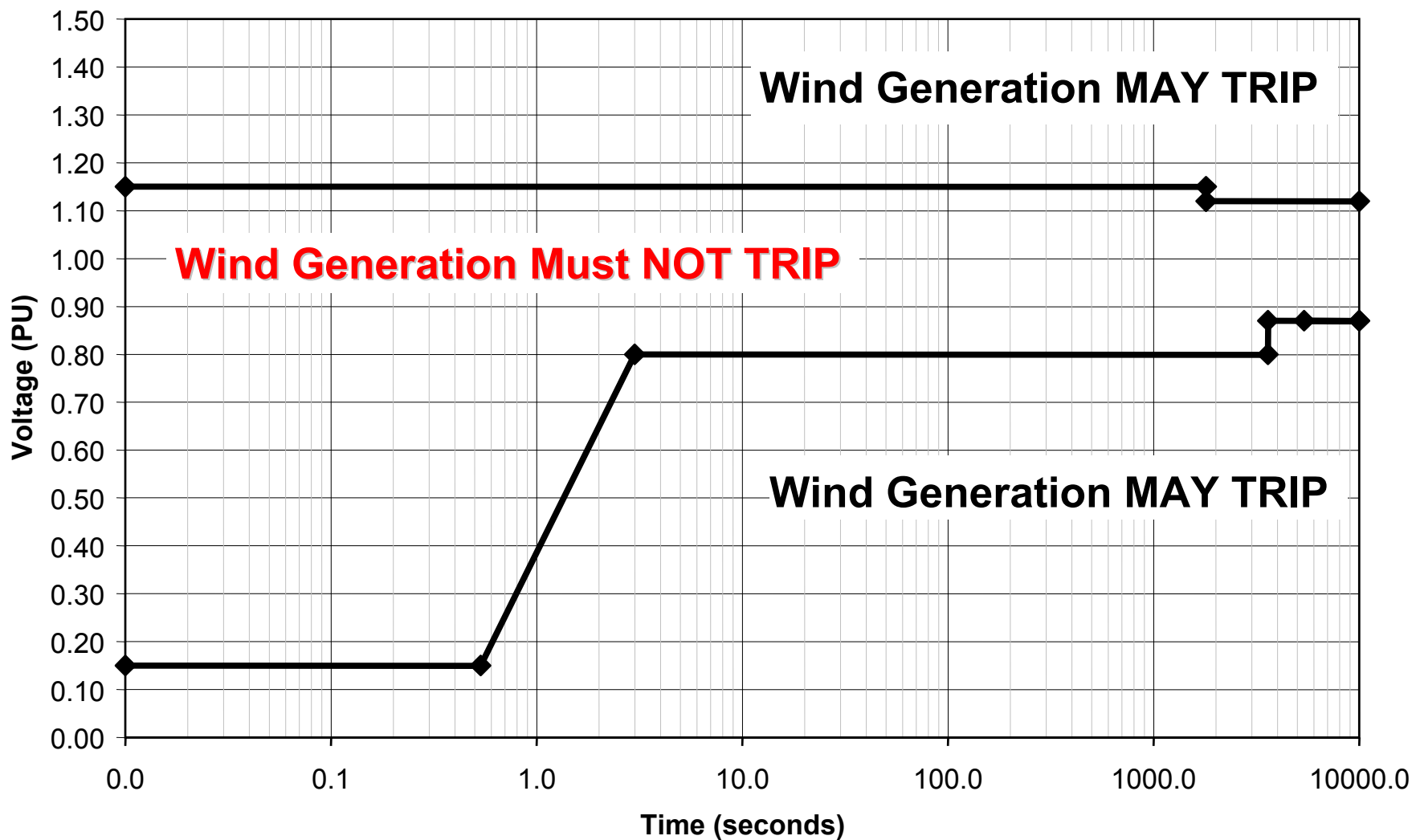
**Wind Farms are becoming important contributors to the operation of the bulk power system:**

- **For grid reliability, requirements for continuity of power from wind generation are increasing.**
- **The historical desire to have WTGs that are embedded in distribution systems trip quickly is no longer the norm.**

**Wind is a 'victim' of its own success – what can the DG community learn?**



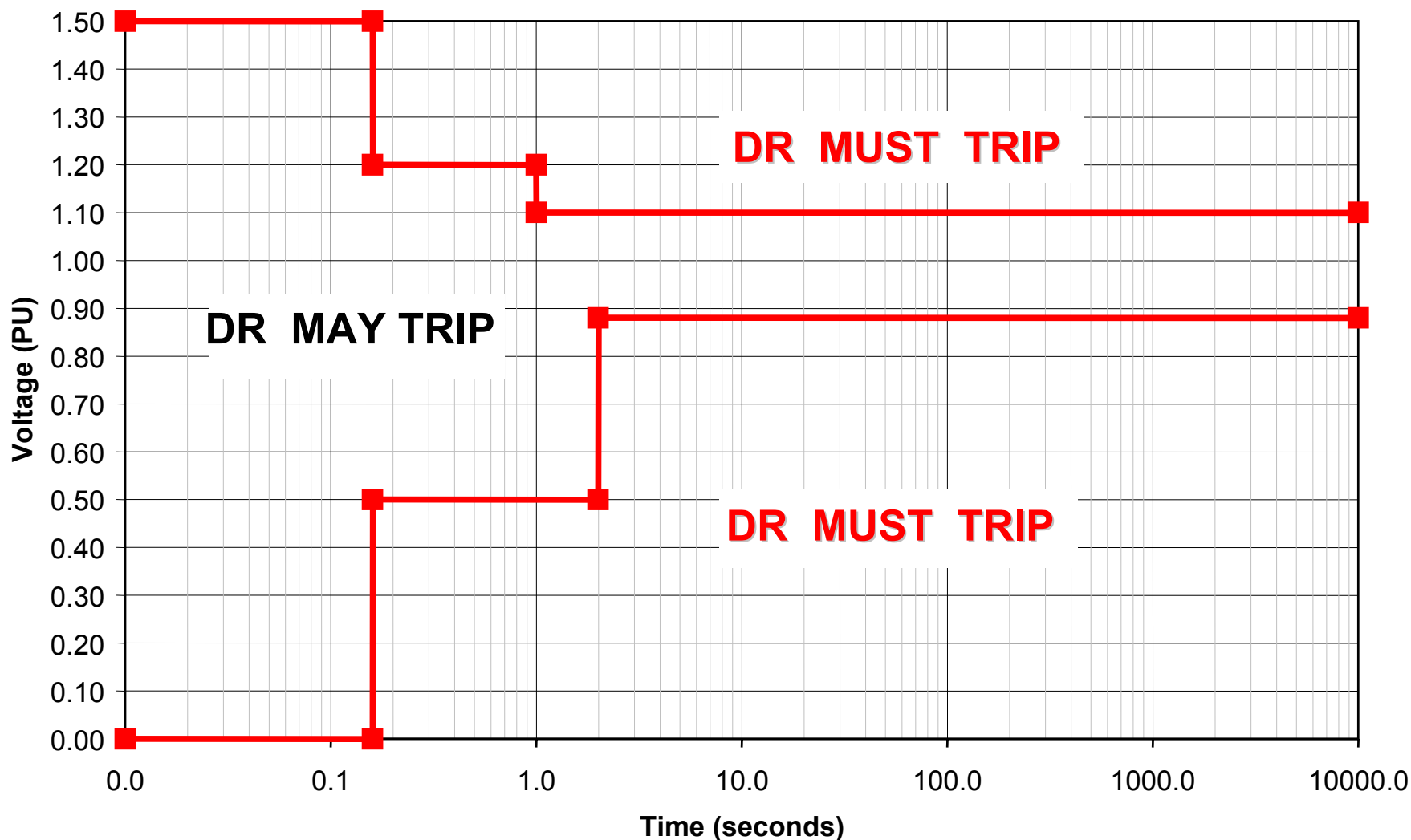
# Statutory Response of WTGs to Emergency Voltage (e-ON example)





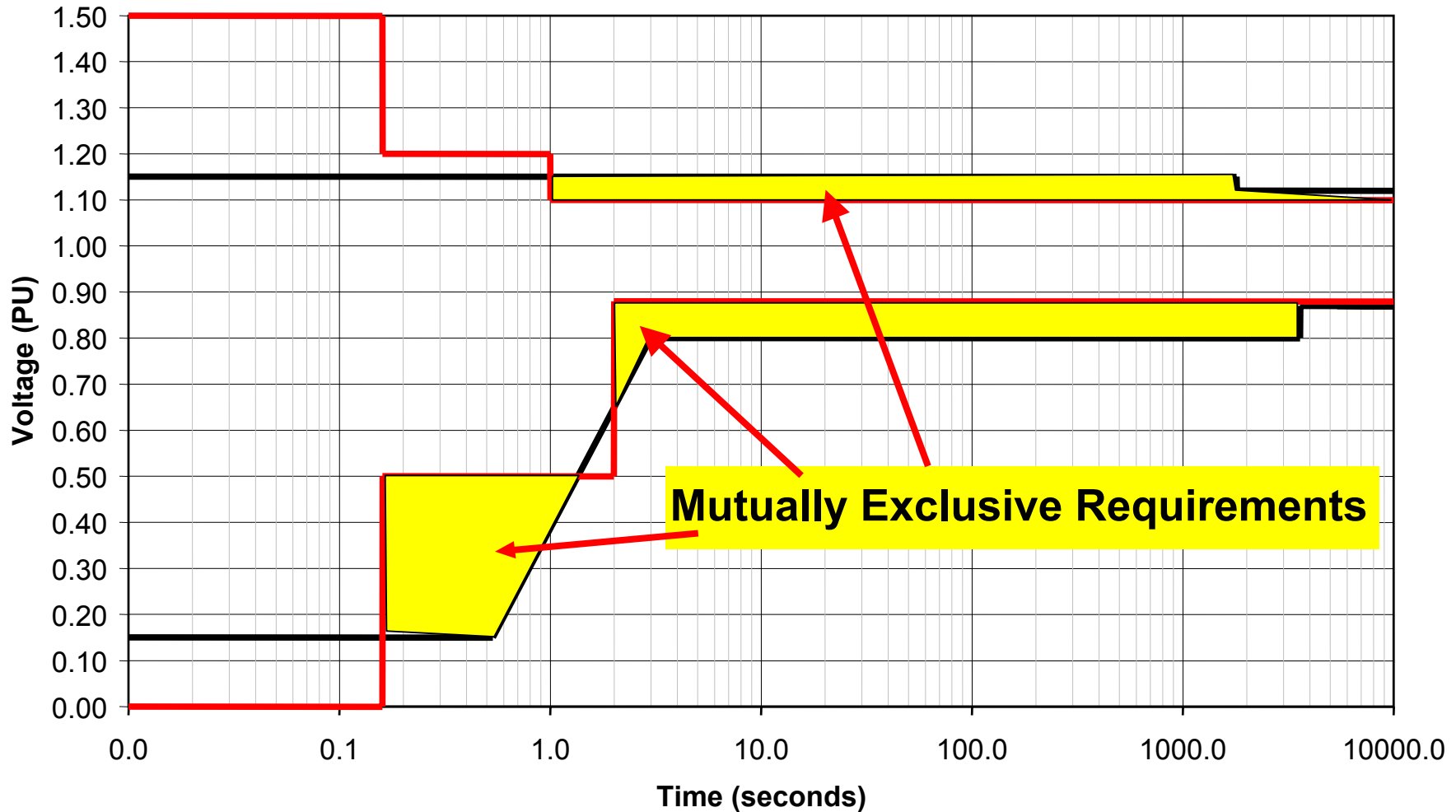


# P1547 Response of DRs to Emergency Voltage





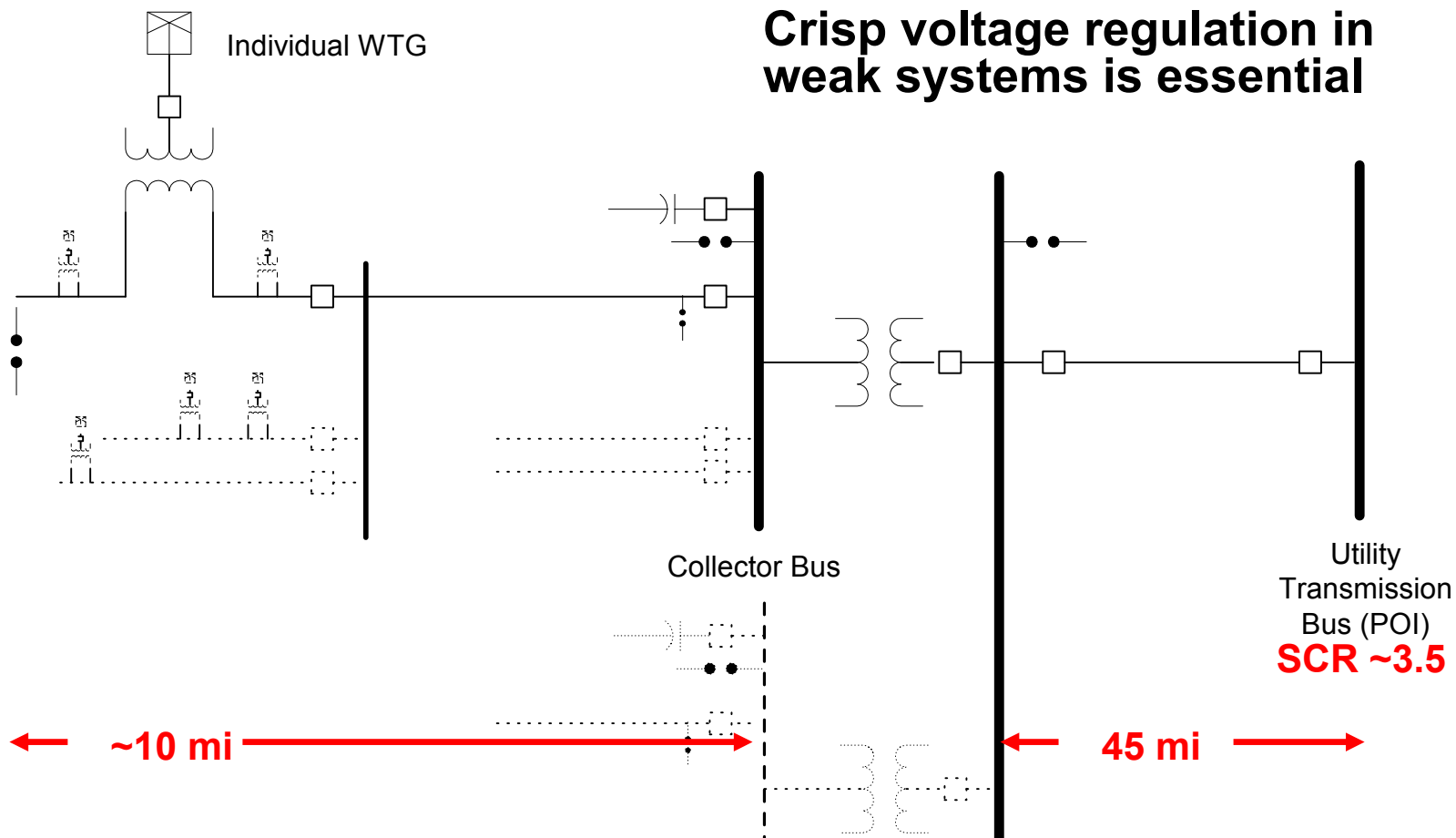
# Statutory Response of WTGs to Emergency Voltage (e-ON example) v.s. 1547



Wind is a being aggressively pushed to stay on-line



# Another emerging issue: Voltage Regulation

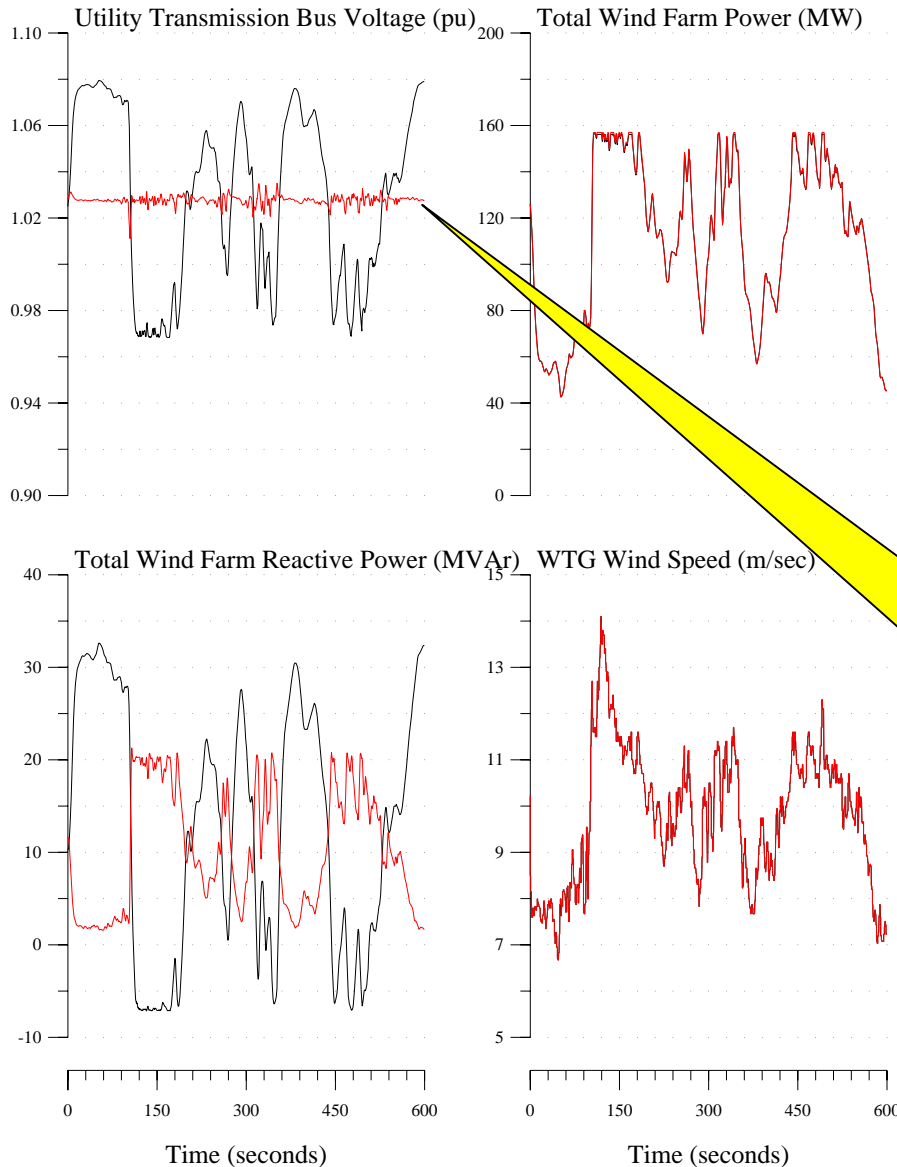


**DG in physically remote and/or weak systems must participate**



# Another emerging issue: Voltage Regulation

Utility System Variables



**Voltages and Flows at  
Utility Point-of-  
Interconnection:**

**Farm supervisory  
control meets  
system  
requirements**

**Comparison: with (red)  
vs. without (black)**

**Very clean  
voltage on  
the host  
utility grid  
bus**



# Summary

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- **The power system isn't infinite; big events do happen**
- **Dynamics matter; control philosophy is important**
- **Local concerns don't necessarily jibe with systemic (backbone) requirements**
- **For DG a key issue will be 'good citizenship'**
- **Advanced Anti-Islanding concepts are needed to maximize system benefits**
- **GE project is focused on critical technology issues and building on experiences in related technology**

**Making the correct choices now provides for the future of DG**